RIME OF THE MODERN EDITOR. Merrily buzzed the mosquito Cheerily scratched the quill And far in the night, his

wrongs to write, Scribbled the editor still. sill,
And opens ye sanctum door,
And a specter whose age
would cover a page
Walked over the sanctum

Ye editor Ye editor raised his achin apposeth of head

It taketh ye ghost so me time to say sharp thing.

Grimly he creaked leathern jaws, Slowly he wagged his head; And he hems and haws, and after a pause, har were the words he

have made brilliant matches in England. But he flow- "Oh, I am the man," specter sayed,
"Full well thou knowest of me
My hundred and seventh "Oh lithe and listen, tho

knowest now,
Full oft, at the rosy morn,
'Ere breakfast I shuck, an' I
have good luck
Full ninety-two bushels of Older I am than the century's And vaun-

span,
My eyes and teeth are good;
Tis only for play that in half
of the day He bloweth Full oft I walk, for to make A score of miles ere noon; And never I wear an umber-

nd saveth And all men know, for the the That on both sides of the fence, From Washington's days to the reign of Hayes' I've voted for all Presidents.

editor Thou knowest me now?"

The editor smiled, izeth ye And he mended the nib of his liar old pen pen"Good specter," he said,
"thou art part of my "thou art part of my bread. Pli chuck thee in yet once

stranger com-eth, black but Flew the door open, and then comely. The form of a human old Af-

Ye editor "Ah, thou art the trouble I thinketh he hath fo und "the nigger in ye wood pile." "Good mastah," sayed she, "you know who I be Ef you on'y jes' lemme ex plain."

De day nor de year I was bo'n, I live in de county de furdest

I know thy tale—have done; I trow that when he wore long

shears and cup, 'twill bocker Club.

Loud laughed the specters

neip one morning at the stables back of the

other "Now year after year I help trap-on "For I am one of these three, e. Long since, I'm afraid, had thy paper been played, An' thou wert not beholden And lieth The years of my age are one with the hundred and nine, And spectacles never I use. And I thread every time the

With my third set of molars I she striveth to
eelipse her rivals, with
startling A quilt that in makin', fine
stiches I've taken,
Eighly thousand, twelve hundred and one."

he specter And more had she sayed, but another there patiently stayed dold d. t. Awaiting a chance to be heard,

A woman who came with the limp of the lame, And she sighed as she utter-ed each word. And reheareth ye lie swallowed a needle, bout swal on a fit of childish laughter, owing ye Oh woe is me, it came out of

swinging door, Came trooping into the room, And specter and ghost and their merry host, Laughed loud in the sanc-

Ye man with "Now, who cometh here?" Good friend, what cheer?" "I drank from the swampy hummock, And for thirty-two years, be-I've lived with a snake in my

with That was born in a neighboring town,
With twenty-four teeth and
long black hair,
That reacheth my feet when
its down."

"I know
"I kno

"Ye are all of ye friends to No power our friendship can ever divide—

Later in the fall, when the red leaves began to tumble off in the park, the energy divide—

aggregate the strength of the park of th

"Good editor, see, thou art looking for me; I come on an urgent mission, Much copy I bring, for I been

"Out, fiend! Avaunt!" with

nd they "There is only one class of till have no fiction," they said, movations in "Of which the great world never tires,
It is year after year, to read and to bear
The good old reliable liars."

—Burlington Hawkeye.

Manchester, and the newspapers teem ed with saucy paragraphs about the good fortune of the beautiful Cuban.

About this time, when Miss Yznaga

cial troubles arose.

The young lady's parents were poor.
They lived in a plain house in an unfashionable street. They did not even -The lecture platform will this year iss Mark Twain, John B. Gough, Bret Harte, and Bayard Taylor, who are in Europe. Beecher and Tilton will be on hand, and possibly Mrs. Tilton. Milburn, the blind preacher, has got back from Europe, and wil Ispeak on Customs in England. Mrs. Scott Siddons will both read and lecture. Ingersoll will have a new religious lecture. Wondell have money enough to make an ordina-ry fashionable wedding, much less a wedding grand enough for the duke. "What shall we do?" they said, and then they went to Mrs. Paran Stevens to consult. Mrs. Stevens, having occupied every position in life, from keeping a hotel in Boston, to leading society at Philips will not go out of New England Among the novelties will be Randall Brown's mind-reading, Prof. Tobin's Pepper ghosts, and Dr. Viller's mimicry of all the humorous lectures. James T. Fields has twelve lectures on as many Newport, knew just what to do. Any one authors. Dr. Hayes will continue to tell about the Arctic region, and Ann Eliza Young about the Mormons. Su-

san B. Anthony will argue for woman's rights, and Mrs. Livermore will tell

the pulpit, Storrs, Talmage, Hepworth, Swing, Collier, and Murray will be

How to Raise our Daughters." From

WHEN you see a bright baby, pleased with

who knows how to keep a hotel can mand an army. So, when they came to Mrs. Stevens, old her about the modest little house down on Eleventh Street, and asked her what they should do, the shrewd society woman said :

Why, take a furnished house on Fifth Avenue for thirty days. Didn't a very small top-knot who opened the Mrs. Honore take a furnished house in door for him. "Well, stranger," she Chicago in which to celebrate the mar- said with arms akimbo, "you just walk riage of her daughter and Col. Fred.

house the wedding invitations were sent out, and in this house the warm court-Eli Perkins Tells How a Beautiful but Poo ship continued till the ceremony was performed which made the poor but beautiful and accomplished Miss Yanaga —Feathers in Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer the wife of a lord, and the present pet The true story of the marriage of of the English atisteeracy, and which in a few years will make her the Duchess Miss Yznaga to Lord Mandeville, one of the most brilliant marriages ever conof Manchester. tracted in this country, has never been The wedding presents were rare and

WINNING A LORD.

died, and he will be one day a duke; s

Miss Jerome, the daughter of Leonard

Jerome, married Lord Churchill, who

deville, unless his elder brother dies or

The three young ladies, Miss Jerome,

Miss Yznaga and Miss Stevens, who

are bosom friends. They all came from

the same social set in New York, and

there is no telling what three shrewd

American women may do when let loose

The story of Lord Mandeville's mar-

riage to Miss Yznaga is as follows: The beautiful Miss Yznaga was the

daughter of a Cuban living in New York

in very moderate circumstances. She

had no money and no prospect for

house down on Eleventh Street. For

years Miss Yznaga was a belle in the Knickerbocker Club set. Her beautiful

face was always seen on the front sea

at the Coaching Club parade, and she

often sat in James Gordon Bennett's

drag on her way to Jerome Park to

witness the game of polo, which Lord Mandeville used to play.

Was Miss Yznaga really beautiful?

If the reader had seen her at the

erome Park races on the balcony of

the club-house, the first day of the fall

and spring races, he would not ask the

Then she practiced those artistic ways

that cultured women have to make her

look classical. In stature she was mag-

nificently tall. She was neither a bru-

nette nor a blonde, but had a sweet

pearly complexion that artists delight to

paint. Her beauty was the severe type,

like the calla lily. Her eyes were larg and lustrous, and her form when drape

in the tight-fitting princess might have passed for a second Venus de Medici.

Still Miss Yanaga was poor, and, as poor girls in New York seldom have

suitors, it began to look as if she was going to be an old maid. Jerome, and

Bennett, and Travers and Belmont all

worshiped Yznaga, and all felt sorry to

think that her charms might fade with-

out finding a market. Thus things

stood until two years ago, when Miss Yznaga was 27 years old. Not that she

round of maidenhood and was soon to

pass down the other side. Her intimate

friends knew this and often wondered to themselves what would become of

her if her beauty should fade before her

So I say "What will become of Miss Yznaga?" was a question beginng to be

asked by the members of the Knicker

Just then young Mandeville, the sec-ond son of Lord Mandeville, the Duke

of Manchester, appeared in New York. He was a green-looking, red-haired stripling of 21. Even the boys in the

street made fun of him. They mocked his voice and laughed at his ugly En-

ready to ride in a hurdle-race as he was

Many times young Mandeville ran en-

tirely out of money. His father had or-dered him home and refused to remit.

Belmont knew he was the son of the

Duke of Manchester, and, however ex-

travagant, he and Bennett lent him all the money he wanted. Young Mande-

ville acted so queer that several news-

ville. The Knickerbocker Club fellows

with Mrs. Stevens, did all they could to

at every turn. When Lord Mandeville

ed around that another young lady was

"I know he's a fraud-this Lord

Mandeville!" was often said impetu-ously by young ladies not up in the

peerage.

Later in the fall, when the red leaves

gagement between Miss Yznaga and Lord Mandeville was announced. The

young Lord was fairly caught by the beautiful Cuban, and to let him return

haughty Duke of Manchester, would be a foolish thing indeed. So it was ar-

ranged that the wedding should come

off within a month. In the meantime

coaching and polo parties kept Lord Mandeville and Miss Yznaga almost con-

stantly together and he the most devoted

It was a great thing to be the fiances

Manchester, and the newspapers teem-

was wearing the engagement ring, finan-

amount, and he did.

was ever at her side.

red in th

friends.

charming face could win a husband.

old, but she reached the top

She was a radiant beauty.

Her face was literally her for-

Her father lived in a modest

he earns his title like Disraeli.

in English court circles.

title before he does.

elegant. In the Herald and Sun the Mandeville is a real live lord, and sits next morning columns were taken to in the House of Parliament. He is even describe the magnificent wedding. a viscount by an elder brother having That morning, after the wedding, I saw Lord and Lady Mandeville riding our Miss Yznaga in a few years will be up Fifth Avenue on the top of Willie a full-fledged duchess. On the contra-ry, it is very improbable that Captain Paget, who has just married Miss Ste-Gray's four-in-hand coach. a grand breakfast at Jerome Park with ennett and Belmont and Jerome and vens, will ever be any thing but simply Captain Paget. He has several elder Travers and young Jay, and then the happy bride and groom rode on out to brothers who will succeed to his father's one of the quiet country seats in West-

chester County to spend the honeymoon. Two days afterward I walked down also sits in Parliament, but Lord Fifth Avenue to see the furnished house Churchill can never be a duke like Manof the Yznagas closed up; the quiet father and mother had already returned to Eleventh Street. The bird had flown

and why keep the cage? Four weeks afterward Lord Mandeville and his lovely wife went to Europe. The Duke of Manchester stormed a lit tle at first, but when he saw the beautiful bride his son had brought he could not help forgiving him. He took the lovely Yznaga home, introduced her to all his friends, paid his son's debts, and now the young people are as happy as Claude and Pauline, with this extra, that the Prince of Wales dines with them every Friday evening and won't accept invitations to dine anywhere else unless the young American wife-the future duchess-is to occupy a seat at his right. ELI PERKINS.

Prayer Time at the Yankee Deacon's

The Deacon was 50, a prosperous merchant, gray-haired and a little bowed with care, but still a vigorous man, rais ing a young family around him. To his country store, which was a veritable museum, if you came at 9 o'clock of s nmer morning, or at 8 in winter, you heard the voice of prayer loud and strong and lasting sometimes half an hour. The Deacon's house was connected with the store, and after breakfast, when family prayers were ordered, one of the sons knelt in the passageway and kept one eye on the open door of the store while he reverently closed the oth-er and shut business out of it that he might let devotion in. It was a large family circle, and there were young children who, sometimes annoyed at the protracted solemnity of the father's lea to the throne of grace, would begin frolic, innocently enough no doubt, and would now and then break into laughter. At such times the Deacon would continue his prayer unmoved but when he had concluded it, would take the offender aside and sentence him to punishment, which the mother immediately proceeded to inflict in an adjoining room. Some wicked critics say that deacons' sons "turn out worse" than sons of other people; such was not the case in this des family. The punishments, probably, did just the good they were expected to do. The son stationed in the store passageway was privileged to leave his kneeling-place and wait on customers, and I remember once to have had my youthful gravity thoroughly disturbe by an incident which occurred one sum mer morning in the store at prayer-time The eye of the sentinel in the passage saw the burly form of an Irish woma entering the doorway. He darted out —to receive a demand for a codfish, and the remark, as the good woman wiped her streaming red face and harkened to the accents of prayer: "Dear! dear! the Deacon do be goin' it moighty glish clothes. I remember seeing him

Queer Habitations in Norway.

the shade, too!"-Edward King,

Boston Journal.

Knickerbocker Club, dressed in jockey's tights and wearing a jockey's hat. He was half horse and the rest dog—as to hunt foxes in New Jersey. He was a glorious fellow among the boys. That is he spent all the money he could get from his father or borrow from his Emma D. Southwick writes to the Boston Journal: Going up the Fjord the Captain pointed out several of the curious mountain homes which often are een in Norway, clinging to the almost erpendicular mountain side, apparent gardens, plats of grain, and houses for winter shelter for the cows, sheep, and goats which range over every available feeding ground during the summer, but must, we thought, be with difficulty suspapers pronounced him a humbug, a fraud and a bogus lord. Still the Knick-erbocker Club fellows stood by him. ained through the long winters At one of these they are obliged, if they need a horse, to buy a very small one Many young ladies, not up in the peerage, made fun of the green young Englishman, too, but not so with Miss Yznaga. She laid herself out to catch him. Beautiful and a charming talker, and take him up, as there is no way of getting a large one up to the farm. Many of these places are built on such steep ground that it seems as though the people who work the land must slide off while at work. Two and a half hours after entering, we passed out of this wonder of nature, and crossing the help her. They got up polo and coaching parties, giving Miss Yznaga the front seat with young Mandeville. They sounded the beautiful Cuban's praises bay, approached Hellesylt, lying on a tain side, with a magnificent watermountain side, with a magnificent water-fall flowing through it, and grand moun-tains hemming it in; another beautiful situation, but poor little town. How-ever, we found very comfortable quar-ters, with a house full of English-speakagain ordered his son home and cut off his remittances, Belmont and Bennett ing people, all of whom were tourists, and all planning for an early start, al-though nearly all were undecided in their movements, as the clouds hung told him to draw on them for any So things went on for a month. Miss Yznaga was always entertaining, and he low upon the mountains and we feared the morrow would be rainy. However, we were all up and taking our coffee at do'clock, with kind Mother Nature average salaries of primary teachers Finally, when the leaves began to turn park, it began to be whispersmiling about us. And with, to be conabout to throw herself away on a titled tinued in our next, I will leave you, for

my carriole. Wm. H. Vanderbilt's Private Car.

At 94 o'clock this morning a special train from Saratoga arrived at the Union depot, consisting of three special horse cars, containing the horses and equipages of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and the private drawing-room car of that gento England to meet his father, the the Vanderbilt. It is made with every possible improvement, and is probably the finest establishment of the kind in existence. The trucks are mounted or spoked paper wheels, with exceptionally fine journals. The outside is painted a light orange color. On the sides are four scenes panelled in oil colors, one representing the Grand Central depot. another depicting the Falls of Niagara, of the second son of the great Duke of another the great Fourth Avenue tunnel, and the other the massive river bridge between Greenbush and Albany. The car is sumptuously fitted up inside with lounges, easy chairs, desk and sleeping berths. The upholstery and furniture are regal in style, and made of the most costly material. In the rear is a covered platform, with large windows on either side, on which some ladies were seated, viewing the scenery along the route. The occupants of the car were Wm. H. Vanderbilt and fam-

ily and five friends. The run from Saratoge to Troy, 32 miles, was made in 52 minutes, and the time from this city to New York, 160 miles, was to have been three hours and 25 minutes, or at the rate of 50 miles an hour, including a stoppage at Pough-keepsie to examine and oil the wheels —

-"I want to find out who is the master of this house," said the man with a book under his arm to the vinegaryness any where and anyhow. Whipping ing with carbonic acid, which is abunlooking woman with a pointed nose and around into the back-yard, and ask a dence of early piety, but it requires a its growth, draws from the soil from a little spindle-shanked deacon you'll find The furnished house was soon hunted up and taken for a month. It was a nice-

FASHION NOTES.

-Gold braids and gold embroideries -Feathers in Eashmere colors are among the novelties,

Silver-gray satin will be trimmed with gray pigeon feathers. -Fall costumes will be trimmed with double-face ribbon bows.

-The fur flowers of the coming season are light, airy, and charming. -Egyptian and Pompeian are fashionable dull shades of red. -Swiss and linen Hamburg trimmings are much lower than for years

-Rich mouchoir cases are made out of carved wood and are lined with quilted satin.

-Fancy coverings for the head are made out of navy-blue Spanish lace with cardinal border. New satin ribbons are double-faced

favorite colors being a dark crimson with a light shade of mauve. -The panier-scarf is seen on some of the new dresses, and it is said to be the precursor of the panier proper.

-The Louis Quartorze casaque and long waistcoat are worn over a kilt-plaited skirt without any scarf around the hips. -Fichus rather deeper than

worn this summer, will be worn for the early fall, and will be made of heavier material. -The fall fashions announce a great change in the shapes of ladies' hats; broader brims will be worn with much

larger crowns. -The leading colors this fall will be Thiers red, mandarin yellow, dark blue in combination with pale blue, hazel brown, drab and reseda.

-The cuirass is quite going out of fashion; most jacket bodices are open in front, with points, and have a postilion basque or coat lappets at the back. -Satin or velvet bodices, known as Revolution bodices, are worn with white muslin skirts. These are in coat-shape, with revers and cape covered with white

-For a simple bridal dress select white barege and have it trimmed with white satin, with here and there garlands of orange buds and blossoms, with a few leaves.

-Black lace veils, hemmed and embroidered at the top of the hems with gold thread, chain stitched designs, and black lace scarfs in the same style, are the latest novelties.

-The new coatings for ladies' suits are loose-woven, not twilled, and show the same mixtures that gentlemen's suitings do, with an occasional, almost imperceptible dash of Thiers red or mandarin yellow. -A new style of overskirt has a long

apron front of five hundred folds, and a broad back breadth pointed like a shawl, and very slightly draped low down on the train. It is to be with a diagonal casque. -Black velvet bracelets are revived

to wear with half-long elbow sleeves. They are fastened with square buckles ste or diamonds, and ornan with the serpent and lizard brooches that are now so popular.

What it Costs to Train the Young Idea.

The recently published report of Gen-eral John Eaton, the United States Commissioner of Education, for 1876, contains much that is interesting concerning the expense of educating the young in this country. The average costs of supervision and instruction for each pupil was: In Washington, \$15.11; Cincinnati, \$20.80; Boston, \$25.94; Carnations do not require any cutting San Francisco, \$24.61; Chicago, \$16.39; Louisville, \$16.46; Detroit, \$17.34; Rochester, \$16.32; Indianapolis, \$17.38; ter at that city. This is the material if shaded will bloom as if they had not Cleveland, \$16.74; Philadelphia, \$12.71; used for hard-finishing walls, for Pittsburg, \$16; Richmond, Va., \$13.71; cornices of rooms, and cements of vari- much watering until once they make Milwaukee, \$17.19; New Orleans, \$21.90; St. Louis, \$19.62; Buffalo, \$23.40; New York, \$21.99. The incidental expenses for each pupil were: In Washington, \$7.79; Cincinnati, \$3.56; Milwaukee, \$3.07; Philadelphia, \$7.26; St. Louis, \$5.72; New Orleans, \$5.12; Indianapolis, \$6.66; Boston, \$10.21; New York, \$5.68; Richmond, \$2.61; Cleveland, \$5.84; Rochester, \$5.73; Detroit, \$5.32; Louisville, \$6.32; Chicago, \$3.99; San Francisco, \$9.81. The average annual salary paid to the principals of grammar-schools was: In San Francisco, male, \$2,466; female, \$2,200; Chicago, male, \$1,800; female, \$1,800; Indianapolis, male, \$1,050; female. \$954; Boston, male, \$3,200; \$2,000; Detroit, male, \$1,500; \$1,200; St. Louis, male, \$2,120; female \$1,975; Buffalo, male, \$1,400; female, \$650; Rochester, male, \$1,350; female, \$866; Cincinnati, male only, \$2,100; Cleveland, female only, \$988. Highschool principals were paid: In San Francisco, \$4,000; Boston, \$3,780; St. Louis, \$2,375; Buffalo, \$2,500; Cincinnati, \$2,600; Cleveland, \$2,650. The drawing teachers were: In Cincinnati. music, \$1,860; drawing, \$1,860; Boston, music, \$3,300; drawing, \$3,000; Cleveland, music, \$2,500; drawing, \$1,-

average annual salaries of music and right time, and as the right time is 525; San Francisco, music, \$1,950; drawing, \$2,100; Chicago, music, \$1,-800; drawing, \$1,800; Indianapolis, music, \$1,600; drawing, \$1,600; Detroit, music only, \$1,500; St. Louis, music, \$1,100; drawing, \$1,050; Buffalo,

average salaries of primary teachers were: In San Francisco, \$1,500; Chicago, \$1,080; Detroit, \$725; Buffalo, \$650; Rochester, \$600; Cleveland, \$546 Boston, \$800; Indianapolis, \$742; St. Louis, \$995; New York, \$800; Cincinnati, \$610; Milwaukee, \$600.-Wash ington Post.

Don't Whin.

A parent who doesn't know how to govern a child without whipping it, state of division. There are other uses ought to surrender the care of that child on the farm for gypsum. As a purifier to some wiser person. Sportsmen once thought it was necessary to lash their dogs in training them for the field.

They know now that the whip should we had confidence that it would not act never be used. Horsemen once thought as a deodorizer when in a dry state and that it was necessary to whip colts to teach them to start and stop at the word, and pull steadily. They now upon fact. It operates as a deodorizer word, and pull steadily. They now know that an apple is better than the know that an apple is lash, and a caress better than a blow. If dogs and horses can be thus educated by decomposing organic substances. It without punishment, what is there in our children which makes it necessary dry, for it will quickly purify a foul to slap and pound them? Have they less intelligence? have they colder hearts? are they lower in the scale of

being? We have heard many old people say quality that a blow makes them coward- cesspools, manure heaps, them hate their parents. Whipping makes home distasteful—makes the boys is barbarous. Don't whip.—Rev. W. H. H. Murray, in Golden Rule.

*** great deal of that or some other kind of piety to keep a bald-headed man in a needed substances for the growth of Ball's Baby Syrup has been used. Only 25 | Up and taken for a month. It was a nice-bed brown-stone opposite the cents a bottle. | Leaves the don't know who does. Now, what do you want with me?'' | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where the hair ought to grow | Now, what where | Now, what |

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Graham Mush .- Stir Graham flour slowly into boiling water until it is the desired thickness; keef it boiling all the time: then set it back and let it cook slowly about 5 minutes.

Boiled Pudding .- Take 1 quart of milk, 3 tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, 2 eggs and a little salt. Dissolve the starch in a little of the cold milk, and bring all to a boil. Flavor to taste; then turn out into molds, and serve with

the bird is just killed, take off the feathers dry, take out the intestines and fill the inside with unground wheat, and place the bird or fowl in a cask of the same grain. See that it is entirely covered with the wheat, and it will keep perfectly sweet for months.

Graham Gems .-- 2 cupfuls of sweet and yelks separately and well; bake in deep gem-pans, which should be well heated and greased before the batter is put in; fill them half full, and bake in a quick oven. Serve hot.

Chocolate Cake.-6 eggs, the weight of eggs in sugar, and half the weight in flour; leave out the white of one egg. Bake in three jelly-pans. For the chocolate to be spread between, take 2 ounces of grated chocolate, 1 cupful of sugar, and a cupful of cream. light the white of the egg left out of the cake; stir all together, and let it boil for about 3 or 4 minutes.

Cold Brisket of Beef .- Put the brisket in salt for a few days; bind it up with tape into a round; lay it in a stew-pan with plenty of water, and stew gently for 6 or 7 hours, with some fried vegetables and a little spice. While still hot, put it to press under heavy weights. It can be garnished with tufts of scraped norse-radish, and small heaps of red pickled cabbage.

FARM TOPICS.

THE USE OF PLASTER.-There carcely a farmer who does not know how useful is a dressing of plaster or gypsum to land-bearing clover. But while this is thus, and although this is the best possible season to use plaster upon the young clover, yet it is very rare to see any use made of it at this time. Perhaps plaster has been hardly used by its friends more than by those who have no faith in it. Many things are said in its favor which are untrue, and what is worse, are unreasonable We recently read an otherwise excellent article upon the use of plaster, which contained the statement that one of the benefits derived from it was that it attracted moisture from the atmosohere, and so kept the ground from drying up. Now that statement is untrue and unfounded, as any one may know who understands the character of this mineral. And so with many other wrong statements about it, and wrong directions for using it, based upon the erroneous statements.

Plaster is a sulphate of lime in com bination with water, consisting of 324 per cent. of lime, 464 per cent. of sulphuric acid, and 21 per cent of water, not absorbed, but combined as water of crystallization. When raw gypsum is burned or heated to about 100 deg. above the boiling point, this water i driven off as steam, the massive gypsum falls apart into powder, the particles being forced asunder by the expansive steam; and, if the gypsum is ground into powder, this boils and bubbles by the escape of the steam from the contained water. After the water has ous kinds, and is well known from its property of setting or becoming hard when mixed with water. This property of setting is derived simply from its recombination with water, from which it was separated by heating at the first, and its return to a solid condition. Now, it is evident that while in a raw state and already holding in combination all the water possible, it can not absorb any more; nor can it part with its water to the soil, because to do this it would require a heat of 300 deg., or much more

than that of boiling water, which is but 212 deg. The simple truth of the matter is that sulphate of lime, in its combined state, is a constituent of many plants, but of clover especially: that lime and sulphuric acid, separately, are found in nearly all, if not all, plants in some propor tion; that gypsum, being a sulphate of lime, and containing both lime and sulpluric acid, is really a needed food for vegetation, but especially so for clover, for which it is a most necessary nutriment. As a plant thrives best when it is well supplied with proper food at the when it is young and needs to grow vig-orously, it follows that just now a liberal dressing of gypsum upon the young clover will be found extremely beneficial. That it acts with greater effect in rainy weather is due to the fact that it is soluble only in 400 times its bulk of water, and that considerable rain is, absorption by the roots of the clover. Its rapid action is seen by the almost immediate deepening of the color of the vegetation and the more apparent vigor of its growth.

The quantity usually applied is 100 pounds per acre; but this is not sufficient for a full effect. It is cheap, and a full dose can well be afforded. At \$10 per ton, 500 pounds per acre will be a very cheap dressing. If it is ground very fine the effect is produced more rapidly than when it is in coarse powder, and it is best to use it in the finest by absorbing ammonia and the pungent ammoniacal vapors which are produced poultry-house when scattered freely about it, although the place and every thing about it is perfectly dry. Besides if a small quantity of dry powdered gypsum be placed in a glass tube, and a "If we were to bring up another child we would never whip it." They are wise, but a little too late. Instead of of ordinary ammonia water, it will be God doing so little for children that found that the gas will be absorbed they must be whipped into goodness, in greater part, and its pun-He has done so much that even whip-ping can't ruin them—that is, as a rule. However, in practice, it will be But, alas, there are many exceptions to found that to scatter it freely about this rule. Many children are of such stables, cow-sheds, yards, pig-pens, y,or reckless,or deceitful,or permanent- and all such disagreeably smelling yugly. Whipping makes children lie. places, will quickly stop the odors and vhipping makes them steal. Whipping completely neutralize them. The effect Whipping makes them steal. Whipping completely neutralize them. The effect is to unite the ammonia and the sulthem hate their parents. Whipping phuric acid of the plaster, producing an inodorous sulphate of ammonia, and to ness any where and anyhow. Whipping is barbarous. Don't whip.—Rev. W. H. dant in all decaying substances, and forming earbonate of lime. Gypsum is the more valuable because it helps us to -A bald-head is said to be an evi- grow large crops of clover, which, in

the surface phosphoric acid, potash, and nitrogen, and convey these to the leaves and stems and large top roots. It is this effect of gypsum which gives it, through the clover crop, the character of a general fertilizer, while being in itself only one of a special character. With gypsum we can produce clover, and with clover we can produce all crops-with time and patience.-New York Times. LIFTING AND POTTING PLANTS .- The

season is again drawing near for lifting out of the ground plants intended for flowering in the green-house during winter; therefore, a few remarks on lifting and potting may not be out of place just now The best time for lifting plants from the ground is when the soil is in a moist condition, and during dull weather, as then evaporation is not so rapid as during sunny days. More or less mutilation of the roots attends the lifting of plants, be it ever so caremilk, 2 cupfuls of flour, 2 eggs, and an even tesspoonful of salt. Beat the whites prune back the tops proportionate to the estruction of the roots. Stevias and Eupatoriums generally make very strong. and therefore very succulent growths when planted into rich soils, and if not cut well back in the tops, are apt to wilt badly, and if not kept well shaded, and the foliage dampened often, never recover from the severe check they re-

two plants difficult to lift from the ground, and do not succeed well if not cut well back, say about two-thirds of the soft wood. Roses should also be cut back to the partially ripened wood, and the soil pressed firmly around the roots. No plant I know requires firmer potting than the rose.

Several weeks previous to commenc

ing to lift plants out of the ground for potting, the soil intended to be used should be turned, and the manure thoroughly incorporated with it, and, when used, should be neither too wet nor too dry. Have the different sizes of pots ded in readiness, so that the work can go on uninterruptedly when a com-mencement is made. Reduce the ball of soil attached with the roots to the plant, just enough to permit its going freely into the pot; then press the soil firmly about the roots with a narrow strip of wood, so that no empty spaces may be left around the side of After the operation give a good watering, but do not keep the soil in the pots wet until once fresh roots are started. Many newly-potted plants are de-stroyed with too much water before there are any fresh rootlets to absorb it from the soil. An occasional moistening overhead is a great benefit during a dry period; they should also have a par-tial shade from the sun for several days after being potted. Have them well hardened before the cold nights begin,

as the hardier they are and the more accustomed to plenty of ventilation before winter sets in, so much the better can they endure the cold weather. Such plants as Azaleas and Camellia. should have abundance of air day and night after being housed for several weeks, as often the buds of camellias drop when kept too close after being ught in from their summer quarters

out doors. All kinds of soft-wooded green-hflowering plants do much better planted on the green-house benches, when it is convenient to do so. They produce flowers for a longer period and more abundant than when confined in pots When lifting plants to be planted out on the benches, leave a good large ball of soil on them and plant just as soon as possible after being taken out of the ground, so that there may be no danger roots drying up before they are again in the moist soil.

been disturbed. They will not endure fresh roots, and as soon as lifted are better to have their flower spikes staked, wheth r kept in pots or planted on greenhouse benches. Tender plants, such as Bouvardias, should be lifted be fore there is any danger of frost, as they are so easily injured. Hardier plants should be left as long as possible. Roses, unless wanted for early flower ing, are better left until severe frost sets in; the wood gets riper and in better condition for being wintered in cold frames .- Cor. Country Gentleman.

An Incident of Railway Travel.

The monotony of the travel from Buf-falo to New York was somewhat enlivened on the Erie train, due here at half past seven o'clock Thursday morning, by one of the boldest robberies on rec ord, which happened as the train reached Castile. An old gentleman, apparently a resident of Castile, stepped on the train at Buffalo, and when it reached his town, in passing through the car door, a stranger brushed against him, and hastily jumped from the train. At the same moment the old gentleman be-came aware that his pocketbook containing \$3,000 in bank notes had been abstracted from his person. He instantly raised a cry, but another man apparently an accomplice of the thief, exclaimed, "Just you wait, I'll catch him for you." Thus deluded, the old man allowed the robber to get a good therefore, needed to make it ready for absorption by the roots of the clover. excited by the event, saw the thief skur rying through a cornfield, the old gen-tleman straddling the fence of the same, and the villagers keenly watching both. On arriving at Hornellsville, the passengers on the train were informed by telegraph that one of the thieves had been captured. No names were learn-

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